

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 1ST, 1896.

NUMBER 1

WILSON, SONS & CO.  
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2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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Superior qualities of Ladies' stockings and shoes.

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

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Bonds pass the door.

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance and comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.  
Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bearing and invigorating. No heat resort in the world is better.

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind, at reduced rates.

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Established 1836

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INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... £1,328,751

Uncalled capital ..... £2,400,751

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The telegraphic addresses registered in this Company will be cancelled on December 31st.

All persons desirous of renewing their addresses or registering new ones for 1896 are requested to do so without delay.

F. H. Carpenter.

Superintendent.

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At last I remembered your NECTAN-DRA AMARA pills which I have been using since with the best results, which I declare for the benefit of all who suffer from that complaint.

Bomjardim dos Colom, 10th September 1895. — Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Plaintiff.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1783

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Repair all kinds of watches and clocks.

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No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE  
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland

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Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all works.

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Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

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Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for the expenses from some residing in good standing, will be required.

Applications for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bondon) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions for admission, and be admitted in the ordinary or fever wards, and not in a general ward or private room — and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office. The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. Bandeira..... No. 75 Rue 1<sup>o</sup> de Maio.

from 1 to 3 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening, for patients and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. for the nursing staff.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Pereira, THOMAS L. THOMPSON  
Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rue Visconde da Liberdade  
(opposite Custom House).—Pereira, EDMUND C. H.

PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 6, Rue

Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNS, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rue Visconde da Liberdade (opposite Custom House).—J. WILLIAM

G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua da Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during Lent, at 7 p. m. Holy Communion after morning service on 1<sup>st</sup> Sunday in each month and on 3<sup>rd</sup> Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

Rus das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 m. Sunday Lecture: services Tuesdays, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a.m. Wednesday, 7.30 p. m. Friday, 7.30 a.m. Thursday, 7.30 p. m. — E. A. THILY and JOSE DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday school 11 a.m. Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. MELO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. Sunday and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua da Santa Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. VAGHY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Sossego No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Large de S. Joaquim No. 19. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 11 a.m., Worship at 12 a.m., Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 1 p. m., afternoon, Gospel preaching, at 6.30 p. m., on Wednesdays, Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 98, Rue General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. E. CHANDLER PRAYSON, professor of Histology, aspects of Gynaecology and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 10, Rue da Quitanda. Hours from 4 to 5 p. m. Residence: No. 3, Rue Alice, Laranjeiras.

## Miscellaneous

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96, Rue da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 11. On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rue da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For loans, apply Library.

RIO SOUTHERN MISSION'S MISCELLANEOUS AND READING ROOM.—Rua da Conselheiro Saraiva, 10. Mr. Theophilo Ottoni, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., etc., of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rue Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS

—The increase in crimes of violence in Chili is attracting much attention.

—The Chilean Congress is said to be favorable to the Chile-Bolivia treaty. Very naturally!

—Bank swindles are also becoming unpleasantly common in Chili. The *Western Courier* of the 14th inst. gives the particulars of two.

—Some of the Chilean papers are again talking of an accord with Argentina in order to diminish the military expenses. Possibly the Chileans are contemplating the purchase of more war material.

—A Caracas telegram says that the Venezuelan government has refused to indemnify Great Britain for the Uruguayan incident. Venezuela is thirsting for a repetition of Nicaragua's experience.

—The statement at Lima, Peru, held a meeting on the 26th to manifest their approval of President Cleveland's message and to declare their adhesion. This, of course, settles the whole business.

—There was an important meeting at Santiago on the 26th to express sympathy with Cuba. The feeling against Spain is said to have reached a point where it is considered necessary to station a public force at the Spanish legation for its protection.

—It has been decided to reconstruct the new Congress buildings upon the same walls and without alterations of any great importance. The plans of Dr. von Moltke have been accepted, and the work is to be completed in one year's time, at a cost of \$585,000.—*Western Courier*, Valparaiso, December 14.

—The new loan of six and a half millions sterling, which the President of Chili wants, has been approved by the Senate, but on condition that the government employs no intermediary either in Chili or abroad, but deals direct with the foreign bankers. It would seem that too many patriotic committees have been charged to these loans.

—It is said that by the recent treaty Bolivia is to pay insatiable Chili five millions of pesos, for which 4 per cent. bonds will be issued. It is also said that Chili will surrender Tacna and Arica, should a plebiscite prove favorable to that step. But—of what real value is a plebiscite in South America?

No. one is bold enough to believe that an election will be contrary to the wishes of the government.

—As already announced in our former issues the census taken throughout the whole country last month has been far from satisfactory, and in many cases will require to be done all anew if the returns are to be anything like approximate. In some cases the results obtained show that the increase has been about 15%, and if we consider that the census for 1885 was given at 2,956,412 inhabitants, the returns for the next ten years up to the present time should amount to, say, roughly 3,400,000. As a rough calculation, the census for 1895 may be given as about 3,700,000 inhabitants.

—*Western Courier*, Valparaiso, Dec. 14.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rue da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, PIAUÍ, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co., LONDON;

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co., PARIS;

Messrs. Schröder &amp; Co., J. H. Schröder &amp; Co., HAMBURG;

Messrs. J. B. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG;

Messrs. Grant Brown &amp; Co., GENOA;

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direktion des Dirigente Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

## BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

## Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 183.)

Draws on:

Direction des Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents.

Germany: N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons, London; Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London; Union Bank of London, Limited, London; Warre's Sons &amp; Co., London; Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.

England: N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons, London; Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London; Union Bank of London, Limited, London; Warre's Sons &amp; Co., London; Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.

France: Heim &amp; Co., Paris; Lazarus Frères &amp; Co., Paris; André Nauvel &amp; Co., Paris.

Spain: Crédito Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona.

Belgium: Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.

Italy: H. Albert de Her &amp; Co., Antwerp.

Portugal: Banco Comercial Italiana, Milan; Genoa; and correspondents.

United States: G. Amsick &amp; Co., New York; Leidenburg, Thalmann &amp; Co., New York.

Uruguay: L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.

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Opens account current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

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## THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

RIO de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do. . . . . 900,000  
Reserve fund. . . . . 900,000

## BRANCHES:

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DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.

## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London E. C.

Capital. . . . . £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up. . . . . 800,000  
Reserve fund. . . . . 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

## 31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIOAgencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.Draws on its Head Office in London:  
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,  
and correspondents in Germany.Sig. Giulio Belinschi  
and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts  
every description of Banking business.BANCO NACIONAL BRASILEIRO.  
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Vice-President: VISCONDE DE GUAÍRA,

Directors: PEDRO GRACIE, M. G. DUARTE

L. G. GOMES.

Manager of the Paris Branch:

M. Francisco B. M. Topin.

## Correspondents:

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DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

London: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD &amp; SONS.

Berlin and other German cities: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Portugal: BANCO DE LISBOA E AÇORES.

And in all the principal cities of Brazil.

From The Southern Cross, December 6.

## THE KUHNE SYSTEM.

You want to know something about water cures and vegetable diet, do you? Very well. Attention. I am going to expound. I beg to say, in the first place, that I have a close personal acquaintance with the subject. Let us call it by the fashionable name of Kuhne's system. Here is what I've got to say about it.

Kuhne is a German. He invented what he calls his system or science of healing by experimenting on himself. We must give him the credit for that. Regular doctors experiment on other folks. They will not even prescribe for themselves. They have to draw the line somewhere, of course. But let us not get away from Kuhne. We were speaking about his system; let us continue to do so.

I made his acquaintance last year. It happened this way. Two friends came and said: "You try the Kuhne system."

"What's that?" I asked. "Anything connected with the mosquito question?"

"Not at all. It's a way of curing—of healing, you know."

"But I'm not sore anywhere."

"Never mind, you have foreign matter in your system."

"Foreign what?"

"Matter, matter—foreign matter deposited by the inadequacy of the digestion to cope with the task of assimilating unnatural and injurious foods!"

"Great Scott!"

"Oh! it's a fact. You're all right now; but in a month or two you will have a sanitary crisis."

"Snakes alive! What's that?—what is a sanitary crisis?"

"Well, it's very simple. You go on getting yourself charged with foreign matter until you are full. Then you get fever, or

the small-pox, or housemaid's knee, or chickenpox, or sebaceous—anything at all. You're bound to get some sort of sickness. We call this a sanitary crisis, because it comes to clear you out—to work off all that foreign matter."

It was very distressing and I said so. They went away and left me a book written by Kuhne. It had a lot of pictures in it of people with foreign matter in their systems. One man was in a tub with his head and heels out. He was, I supposed, dealing with a sanitary crisis. Another man was lying on a kind of operation table like what they open you upon in the hospitals. I supposed he was over the sanitary crisis and waiting for the undertaker. They left me the book for a few days in order to let it soak into me as it were, and then came back again to talk about foreign matter and Kuhne's system. Things were quiet at the time, there were no revolutions, no bankrupts, no quacks, nothing at all to be described or denounced, or turned into "copy." So I determined to start in on Kuhne. I lived on him for three months. This is why I said that I have a personal acquaintance with the subject.

First and foremost you have to buy a long, collapsing kind of a machine, half chair, half ambulance stretcher; then a kind of oil stove and a pot for boiling hot water. You kindle the fire under the pot, and place it alongside the stretcher. From the pot project two pipes which terminate in affairs like the nozzle of a shower bath. When the water boils the steam escapes through these pipes and is distributed under the chair. When you have lighted your fire you strip off and lie down on your chair or stretcher and cover yourself up with a blanket. When the steam begins to rise under the chair you begin to perspire. This gentle sport is followed up for half an hour or so and then you get up. The stretcher is cane-bottomed, and held together with bands of coloured web. The perspiration takes the chemicals out of these, so that when you get up you are striped like a Bengal tiger.

Your next move then is to go into a tub. Your head and heels and hands remain in the open air. The rest of you is covered by the water in the tub. This is called a hip bath. When you get into it you take coarse linen towels and rub yourself. You splash the water all over the floor, but that is nothing. If there are people in the room below they generally come up and file a protest. But you keep right ahead. For obvious reasons you cannot explain to them. Besides you are fully preoccupied with the various operations as laid down in Kuhne's system. The towels are so coarse that you would prefer a scrub scrapper. Every place you rub yourself you remain red. This together with the colouring stuff imparted to your skin by the web bands makes you a very interesting object by the time you have finished your hip bath. Then you have another bath that is too complicated to be described, after which you dress yourself and try to feel that you are a new man. Such is one half of Kuhne's system. It takes you about two hours to get comfortably through. While you are operating on yourself half the fellows in town are looking for you, but you can't think of receiving them. They must wait. Your washerwoman, the office boy, your breakfast, the messenger, the porter with your boots, your friend who wants to borrow five dollars, your friend who wants to get your morning papers—they are outside. They think all sorts of queer things about you while they wait, and possibly, after waiting an hour or so, they go away and spread all sorts of queer reports about you. But you are not to mind this; your conscience is tranquil. You have been engaged with Kuhne. No use of explaining it to them. They would want to see you at it. Besides they cannot understand: you feel that they are not educated up to Kuhne. You also feel that your skin is smarting and burning in various places. But this is only a mere detail. So much for the baths. Let us now approach the question of diet.

They took me to a Kuhne restaurant and introduced me to other converts. They were an awfully skinny corpse-like lot—skinny Spaniards—skinny Germans—skinny Frenchmen—skinny Italians. And they were all eating vegetables. They diversified this occupation by talking about their respective complaints. There was a

Spaniard who was giving Kuhne a chance at asthma. There were two Germans working off foreign matter left them by generations of beer drinking. There was a spiritualist from Poland who was telling about his liver tumour. A Frenchman treated us to a detailed exposition of his rheumatic experiences. An Italian was catering for the public interest by describing a cancer which he hoped to outlive. Oh, it was very fine. Every mother's son of them had a sanitary crisis of his own. They asked me what my complaint was, and, not to be crowded out by any of their tumours or cancers, I said that I had been bitten by a mad dog. The poor fellows sympathized with me, but I know from the hurried way in which they left the table that they were rather afraid that I might break out and try to bite them. They were mistaken. No man or dog would be so mad as to go chewing at any of that crowd. The game would not have been worth the candle. There was absolutely nothing on them to get hold of. The friends who knew all about me explained matters to them, and, after duly protesting, the entire selection of skeletons sat down again and resumed the discussion of their vegetables and diseases.

I am not going to give a detailed description of the Kuhne food. It is all vegetables. They won't give you meat to save your soul. The soup is vegetable—leeks, carrots, mangolds, thistles, nettles, cabbage, grass, docks—anything at all that is vegetable. You get vegetable pies, roasts, sweets. They won't allow you to drink a drop of wine if you were to go down on your bended knees, and as for tea, coffee, whisky, brandy, spirits of any kind, tobacco, milk, sugar, or any other Christianlike article of food or liquid or use, you must swear against it. They even refuse you white bread. They give you a black wheaten loaf cut into slabs and expect you to look cheerful over it.

But this is not the worst. By some infernal combination of calamities every second man you meet on the street will offer to treat you. In other and brighter days you had to do all the treating yourself. Now by a cruel irony of fate fortune throws free drinks at you from every street corner and you must decline. To make the torture more exasperating you cannot explain why. Every other day you will now be invited to dine out. Before, these invitations used to drop in about once a month. And as for cigars, they seem to fall in showers about your devoted and smokeless head. It is terrible—a very distressful state of affairs altogether.

You cannot go to the camp. How could you ask them to turn you loose on the *quinta* and allow you to take chances? Imagine your confusion on being asked what you would like for dinner. You would have to sit there with a sickly kind of smile and refuse roast ducks, lamb from the *asador*, chickens, cold *mulitas* and goodness knows what else. And after being badgered for half-an-hour you would say with your face covered with blushes, "Well, if you wouldn't mind, I think I'd take a little green *alfalfa*!!!" They wouldn't know what to do with you. Possibly they might allow you to graze in the *quinta*, but I doubt it. I think they would have to tie you out on a rope afraid you might get into the kitchen-garden and eat all the onions and cabbages.

Well, such is Kuhne's system more or less. The strangest thing about it is that it makes a new man of you. I have seen weak, crippled invalids become cured by it. You feel that you could walk on air, that you could move mountains with your strength, that you never knew what health was before in all your born days. Still it does not suit everybody. It undoubtedly is mischievous to many. Kuhne says that man is not naturally a carnivorous animal. Let him speak for himself. His system is gaining ground every day and that ought to be enough for him. For my part, I don't think it is good enough to live like a hermit on roots and grass and water—not while there are decent restaurants at hand—not while the generous grape ripens in the Rhine, and while the tobacco-leaf flourishes in Havana and Brazil!

Be moderate in eating and drinking, and in everything, and the chances are that you will never be sick at all. A temperate man who takes plenty of exercise can eat and digest—even a vegetarian, vegetables and all.

CHE BUENO.

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They are also the best table waters.

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## George's Restaurant.

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Now, centrally-located, clean and well equipped in every respect.

The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a *lunch room for families* on the first floor at the above mentioned, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and will their service until 8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

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## CONSOLIDATED DENTAL MFG. CO. NEW YORK.

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Shoes, Russian leather..... \$8000  
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Slippers, cat-head..... 35000

Shoes for children..... 38 and 35000

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Heavy rains were reported from the northern Argentinian provinces on the 27th inst.

—Disturbances are again threatened in Corrientes, and a revolutionary attempt is anticipated.

—The Romero project and Pellegrini substitute for the consolidation of the Argentine public debt, have been postponed until the next Congress.

—It is said in Buenos Aires that Dr. Garcia Meron will return to Brazil next year to complete negotiations on questions now pending between the two countries.

—The Chilian minister to Argentina and Uruguay, Dr. Adolfo Guerreo, has presented his letters of recall and returns home to assume a portfolio in the present cabinet.

—There was a heavy rainfall at Buenos Aires on the 26th inst. The country between that city and La Plata is flooded and much damage to agriculture is feared because of these excessive rains.

—The monthly vital statistics of Montevideo for November give that city an estimated population of 243,941. During the month there were 610 births of which 95 illegitimate, 95 marriages and 300 deaths. There were 5,041 passenger and immigrant arrivals and 4,825.

—An expert cattle man who has been investigating the cattle business of the country for the benefit of an American syndicate told us yesterday that inside of five years a large amount of American capital would be put into the Argentine cattle business. He also added that Amron & Co. of Chicago had about decided to locate here.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th says that the Argentine navy is to be increased by an ironclad, two cruisers and five torpedo boats. All of this come is a diplomatic expression of "disarmament." Henceforth when Argentina and Chile begin to talk about peace and disarmament, we may be sure that new acquisitions of arms and munitions, batteries and ships are contemplated.

—We have just received private information from the United States that a party of twenty capitalists will leave New York for Buenos Aires in April, 1896. Their plan is to carefully look into the industrial possibilities of the country with a view of establishing factories and promoting industrial enterprises of various kinds. The scheme if it is carried out would involve the investment of several hundred thousand dollars.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The national telegraph management is now for over a month without a chief. The present provisional director is said to know absolutely nothing about telegraphs and their management. The result, therefore, is not at all surprising. Telegrams are not only delayed for eight or ten days, but they will be delayed for months or years if this sort of administration continues. The lines from Paraguay were interrupted for such a long time on Argentine territory that even poor Paraguay had to send a special note to government here to remedy matters. Nothing is worse administered than government railroads and government telegraphs.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The condition of laborers and common peons in some of the provinces borders upon the incredible. The poorest in this province are rich in comparison to what their fellow workers in the northern provinces have to suffer. We know from authentic sources that many of the peons in the valley of the Calchaquies get only from two to five dollars a month. They have not enough to buy even the most necessary clothing, and are in the most absolute poverty. With five dollars a month not even a dog could live, and we wonder that there are men found capable of grinding down the poor to such a wretched condition. Slavery is far better than this, and we have no doubt that many of these poor wretches would sell themselves body and soul for ten dollars a month.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The new regulations respecting passengers on tramways seem to be causing a certain amount of confusion, so it is well to make them as widely known as possible. In the open coaches nobody is allowed to ride on the steps on the platform behind, and only postmen and police in front; all the rest must occupy a seat, or wait for the next coach. In the side cars two extra people may stand on the platform at the back of the train, the front is reserved for postoffice and police officials, in the inside only the proper number will be carried. Everyone must agree that these arrangements are an improvement for man and horse, but the public complain that the carrying capacity of the trams under the new rules is not sufficient, this can easily be cured and no doubt will be, even though it cost the companies a little more, they will gain by saving their horses.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 18.

—The sugar kings in the country seem to have such control over the legislatures of the country as to be able to obtain any amount of concessions and subventions. At the very moment that the federal Congress has a bill before it to bestow a bounty of 12 per cent. on sugar, the legislature of Tucuman introduces the same bill and makes it law without a moment's debate. Who is going to rule this country hereafter, the legislature of Tucuman or the national one in Buenos Aires? It is one of the strangest questions that has ever come before the public, and a good deal of excitement may be aroused by it. The minister of the interior has declared that he will have the legislature of Tucuman retract his steps, as its action is unconstitutional. Whether it is constitutional or not it ought to be rescinded, as it is a disgrace to the country to see the arrogant assumption of the sugar clique. Their exports are not only of no advantage to the country, but they want the country to pay for it as if it were a compensation on their part. Meanwhile the people have in use the poorest and the worst sugar in any country.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Brazilian Senate has rather quickly applauded the message of Grover Cleveland, and rather hastily determined to send him a flattering resolution and unanimous approval of his words and actions. It shows how little love the Brazilians have for England, and how popular any demonstration of ill-feeling is with them. The *Times* of London has until recently kept the bitter feeling alive, and it finds a convenient vent in this unanimous acclamation of the Brazilian senators. It would look far more disinterested if Brazil had no difficulties pending with Great Britain.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—After the length of time we have been harassed about this Venezuelan question, it is perhaps as well that matters should be brought to a head. Arbitration has been from time to time suggested by both sides. But Venezuela has always insisted upon arbitrating on such terms as assume the question at issue. If Venezuela's conditions were accepted, the argument would practically have been as to whether or not Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, instead of being about the centre of the coast line of that country is in the extreme north west, almost on the borders of Venezuela, in fact. Let it be admitted, for the sake of argument, that England was not so tenacious about the disputed territory until gold mining began to be important there; the argument tells equally on both sides. It will, moreover, be admitted that the bringing upon small coasting steamers is not a very dignified way of bringing about an arbitration, especially if it were declined by the other party. But now let us see what the action to which the United States has perhaps a little hastily committed itself involves. Its motto is the one at the head of this note, (America for the Americans); but the formula is wider than may appear to many who have never used it. Another side of the phrase is suggested by Lord Salisbury's recent remark as to England being herself a great Mohammelean power. This remark was made as indicating some restrictions on the absolute freedom of her action toward the Sultan. It will bear application elsewhere. If we are to use the phrase America for the Americans we should not be unmindful of the fact that after the United States, the next great American power is not Brazil with its immense territory and its large half-savage population, nor yet Argentina with its great resources and its increasing population, but Canada. The Dominion of Canada is the largest state of both America and Canada does not yield in freedom and autonomy to the United States, while she is immeasurably in advance of any so-called free nation. Yet Canada has no overwhelming desire to join the United States, and we do not suppose that any possible extension of the Monroe doctrine could compel her, against her will, to forsake her allegiance to England.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Dec. 21.

## RUSSIAN WHEAT RESOURCES.

*Times Statist* remarks that if Russia could export ten million quarters of wheat a year from the crops of 1895 to 1892, which averaged 31,600,000 quarters, she could have exported twice that amount in each of the last two years, the crops of which amounted respectively to 43,000,000 and 48,500,000 quarters. But the exports were only about fifteen million quarters, leaving a surplus of ten millions for the two years to be added to the current crop, which is said to be little above the average from 1895 to 1892. In spite of the surplus Russians are not selling freely at present low prices; the government makes loans to the farmers on easy terms to help them carry their grain, and it supplies them abundantly with information regarding the condition of the wheat market of the world, so that the Russian producers and exporters are not in haste to part with the grain they have.

THE fisheries department of Newfoundland, under the direction of Prof. Adolph Nielsen, a Norwegian, has been doing some remarkable work during the last six years. The artificial propagation of codfish and lobsters was begun with the most gratifying results. In the cod-hatchery in Trinity bay no fewer than 644,939,000 cod ova were hatched and planted in five years. This immense bay is now swarming with cod. The fishermen see them in immense masses, and the catch has been very large. The experiment, conducted on a large scale, has settled the question of the artificial propagation of cod. These fish can now, by artificial means, be indefinitely multiplied. Still more striking has been the success of the artificial production of lobsters. In the different bays of the island during the last five years the inconceivable number of 2,425,546,000 lobsters have been hatched and planted. The lobster fishery already has improved greatly, and the most beneficial results were hoped for in the near future. In addition, Mr. Nielsen has given the fishermen instructions for the cure and packing of fish, especially cod and herring.

BASE is the ingratitute of the stamp collector. It seems that some of the Central and South American republics have been changing their postage stamps very frequently, so as to benefit by the demand for new issues, or, rather, for suspended issues, by the "philatelists." The system was to receive from a manufacturer a complete new series free of charge, on the condition that the firm got the remainder of the old series free to sell to stamp collectors. The republics who did this made a small profit, and one would have expected the collectors to be delighted with these efforts to furnish them with new specimens; but when a man gets the length of calling himself a "philatelist," he takes himself and his hobby very seriously, and so we learn that a memorial in good Spanish has been addressed to the easy-going republics asking them not to issue too many new series of stamps, mainly on the ground that the practice "tends to weaken the credit of the governments which support it." In future the Stock Exchange will have to keep an eye on postage stamps, and we may live to read that "Castanhal Nines were lower on the announcement of new postage stamp issue."—*Financial News*.



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Orders carefully attended to and the quality of every article is guaranteed.

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## Nauseas on Railways.

Friend Bueno de Miranda.—For long years myself and my family, also laborers of our plantation, have used your Nectandria preparations with much success, but only now I have experienced how efficient your diciture is against the nausea caused by the movement and shocks to which the traveller on our railways is exposed. I verified its efficacy on a gentleman, who was travelling from the Sorocára station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Itabirito do Campo.

The Nectandria is already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts happened under my eyes, and which undoubtedly will help to mitigate the sufferings of man.

Always yours, Pedro G. Paes Leme.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th October, 1895

Continued from our last

## TRINIDAD ISLAND.

## THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERT".

Finding that there were no suitable stones near this beach, we got in the boat again and rowed to West Bay, to see if we should have better luck there. Three islets lie off the east side of the Ness. We found that the narrow deep-water channel between these and the cape could be taken with safety on a fine day like this. As a rule, this channel is impracticable, for the ocean swell penetrating it produces a great commotion, the sea being dashed with violence from the cliffs on one side to those on the other, so that the entire channel presents the appearance of a hoisting cañon; and, even on this quiet day, we had to keep the boat carefully in the middle, for the waves leap high up the rocky walls with a loud noise, which was repeated in manifold echoes by the crags above.

When we were in the passage between the third islet and the shore the scene before us was most impressive. The black cliffs rose perpendicular on either side of us, about thirty feet apart, casting a profound shade on the heaving water, so that it looked like ink beneath us; and between these cliffs, as through a dark tunnel, we saw the sunlit waters and shores of West Bay. The mountains that lay to the back of it were barren and of bold outline, great pinnacles of rock dominating huge land-slip that slope to the shingle-beach. We could distinguish the familiar forms of the Sugarloaf and Noah's Ark towering over the depressions of the hills. At the farther end of the bay we found a suitable place for getting stones. Here a rocky shelf formed a sort of jetty. George leapt on shore and brought down the stones, while Wright, sitting in the stern, took them from him, and placed them at the bottom of the boat, while I backed in towards the jetty and pulled out again between the waves; for there was sufficient sea to damage if proper caution was not observed. Having taken on board about half a ton of large heavy stones, we returned to the yacht and stowed them under the cabin floor.

On the following morning, December 2, the doctor came off again in the life-boat, and carried off another moderate load of stones. He reported that on the previous day, being Sunday, he had given all hands a holiday, on his return to the shore, and that they had passed the day in exploring the neighborhood of Treasure Bay. They came across some more tent poles and picks left by Mr. A.—'s party. They also made out very curious discovery—a quantity of broken pottery, lying in a little rocky ravine at a considerable height above the shore. All this was of Oriental manufacture. Some was of unglazed earthenware, some of glazed china—the remains of what appeared to have been water-jars and punch-bowls. There were also some broken case-bottles of glass, oxidised and brittle from long exposure. The bowls proved to be of Blue Dragon china, about a hundred years old, and, therefore, of some value to the connoisseur.

Pottery of this description had certainly not formed part of the equipment of Mr. A.—'s, or of any other of the treasure-hunting expeditions. Could these be relics of the pirate's booty—articles they had thrown away as being of no value to them when they buried the rest of the treasure? It was, certainly, difficult to account for the presence of old blue china on a barren hill-side of Trinidad. It has been suggested by an old sea-captain that an East-Indian may have been wrecked here many years ago, and that his crew had contrived to reach the shore with provisions and other property, for bowls of the same description as those of which these fragments had formed part were commonly used by the Malay sailors to eat their curry in.

The doctor soon left me, and hurried back with his boat's crew to the camp; for the sea was rising, the glass had been falling for twenty-four hours, and the sky had a stormy appearance, not only over the mountains, but on the sea-horizon as well.

These signs of foul weather did not deceive us, for it now blew hard from the south-east for several days and the sea was so rough that we were unable to launch the dinghy, while, on the other hand, it was impossible to put out from the bay in the whale-boat. All communication was, therefore, cut off between the yacht and the shore for six days, and we could not even see each other during this time, as two capes stretched out between us.

It was fortunate that we had landed such an ample supply of stores while the weather was fine.

We had rather an uncomfortable time of it on board for the next few days. For a good part of the time the wind was blowing with the force of a gale, and it howled and whistled among the crags in a dreadful fashion, while the surf thundered at the base of the cliffs. The wind being south-east was parallel to this portion of the coast; so we were scarcely, if at all, protected by the island. A great swell rolled up travelling in the same direction as the wind. But as violent squalls occasionally

rushed down the ravines at right angles to the true wind, we were blown round by them, so that we were riding broadside on to the sea, rolling scuppers under in the trough of it, pitching the whole bowsprit in at one moment and thumping our counter on to the water the next.

Things looked so bad on December 4 that I was thinking of slipping the anchor and putting to sea, but, as the vessel did not appear to be straining herself, I held on. Our dinghy was slipping into the sea as we rolled, so we took it from the davits and secured it on deck.

We had now ample leisure to study the meteorology of Trinidad. The rains were heavy during this stormy period and the cascade swelled visibly. I do not think this island is subject to drought; for, notwithstanding that this summer was the dry season here, scarcely a day passed without a shower during our long stay. In the winter season this is, to judge from the logs of passing vessels, a very rainy spot. The gales never fell below thirty inches while we were here, and generally stood at about thirty and nine-tenths. The temperature in the shade on board averaged about eighty. In the tents, on shore, it was far hotter. The sunsets are often very fine on Trinidad, of wild and stormy appearance and full of vivid coloring; these indicate fine weather. The hoisterous south-west winds, extensions of River Plate *proximorum*, were heralded by clear blue skies.

We three now imprisoned on the yacht occupied our time in tidying her up, and making all necessary repairs in the sails and gears generally. We occasionally knocked down some birds as they flew over us. Some would coolly perch on our davits and stare at us very rudely, to the great irritation of Jack, who swore at them in his own language. It was curious to watch the birds fly far out to the sea each morning for their day's fishing, the air full of their shrill and melancholy cries, and return again in the evening. It was invariably while starting at daybreak that they called on the yacht. While going home in the evening they had their business to attend to. It was then that they carried food to their young—bulky balls of insatiable appetite, which, I am afraid, had sometimes to go to bed supperless, for the anxious mothers are often robbed of their hard-earned fish by the cruel pirates who are perpetually hovering round this island.

These pirates are the frigate or man-of-war birds. They do not fish themselves, but attack the honest fishers in mid-air, and compel them to surrender what they have caught. The frigate-bird is of the orthodox piratical color—black—blue, black, vermillion beak and a few white patches on its throat. It has a forked tail, and wings of extraordinary length in proportion to its body, their spread sometimes attaining, it is said, as much as fifteen feet.

There are other pirates here as well, off a meaner description, who, being able to fish for themselves, have no excuse for their crimes; whereas the frigate-bird is unable to skin the sea after fish. Should he touch the water, he cannot make use of his mighty wings and blunders helplessly about until he becomes the prey of sharks.

But these other robbers have taken to dishonest ways from sheer laziness and lack of principle. Their favorite method is to seize a smaller fisher by the throat, and hold him under water until he is half drowned and has to disgorge his fish. Sometimes two or three plucky little birds will assist a neighbor in resisting the big, bully, and often drive him off disappointed. We witnessed several most exciting bouts of this description.

We skinned the birds we killed, and I have brought these specimens home with me. Of fish we now caught plenty. We fished and snu-dried some, but these were not a great success, and had a rank flavor in consequence of their oily nature.

At last, on December 7, communication between the yacht and the shore was resumed; for the wind and sea had greatly moderated, and the doctor was enabled to come off to us at midday, with four volunteers and paid hands. They had been laboring hard with pick and shovel, and looked like it too. Digging into the volcanic soil of Trinidad soon takes all superfluous flesh off. Indeed, led on by the energetic doctor, they had worked harder, perhaps than white men should in such a climate, and had a stale, overstrained appearance, while they admitted that they felt somewhat slack.

They brought me off a quantity of turtle-eggs. The female turtle frequent South-West Bay in large numbers, for the purpose of depositing their eggs in the sand. But up till now, they had failed to catch any of the turtle. The eggs are excellent, and can be used for every purpose for which fowl's eggs are employed. Here I have receipt myself and can recommend: Two turtle eggs, a tea-spoonful of tinned milk, some water, sugar, and a small glass of rum.

(To be continued)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 1st, 1896.

Owing to the circumstance that 1895 contains 53 Tuesdays, while 1896 contains but 52, we are dating this number January 1st and crediting it to 1895.

The situation in Rio Grande, it must be confessed, is again becoming highly critical. We have never felt any great confidence in the Galvão-Tavares treaty of peace, simply because it failed to correct the principal cause of the conflict in that state. As long as Júlio de Castilhos and his partisans remain in power, there can be no protection and no justice for their opponents, the federalists. The assassins and murders committed since the declaration of peace, are ample proofs of this fact. It must be admitted, even by their enemies, that the federalists have faithfully observed their agreement. Although Tavares was not authorized to make this peace, the different revolutionary chiefs have promptly yielded to his terms, even in cases where they did not wholly approve of the conditions. They have disbanded their forces and have sought to return to their homes. The partisan forces of Castilhos, however, have in great part kept the field, even after they had been paid and disbanded by General Galvão. And they have continued their depredations as before. In some cases they have been re-enlisted in the forces which Castilhos is organizing on his own account. In view of all this the federalists are again migrating, and unless the government does something at once to insure their protection, they will soon take up arms again. The key of the situation is the removal of Júlio de Castilhos. If this is not done, then civil war must surely follow.

CONGRESS has at last adjourned—for which let us be devoutly thankful. It is of course the authorized representative of the people of Brazil, empowered to provide the necessary funds for the support of government and to enact all laws required for the protection and well-being of society. How well it has accomplished these objects the records will show. It has been zealous in fanning the flames of dissension and hatred which exist throughout the country, it has been vindictive and oppressive in its attitude toward revolutionists who have shown a desire to return to their allegiance, it has shown an eagerness to vote public moneys for military expenses and for pensions to its partisan friends, and it has urged forward any and all legislation calculated to favor partisan objects. On the other hand it has stubbornly resisted every suggestion of economy, of a reduction in the military establishment, of an equalization of taxation, of subjecting irregular state governments to national control, and of correcting the grave abuses committed during the preceding administration. It has passed the worst series of budgets the country has ever known. It has largely increased taxation, and it has complicated the tariff so that much trouble is sure to result. And it has meddled in foreign questions in a way which has covered it with infinite pity for its ignorance. It is a satisfaction, therefore, to see its doors closed and the daily record of its failures ended. It has complicated and burdened the business affairs of the country, and it has helped to increase the costs of living. On the other side it has failed to equalize taxation, to adjust the relations of the states and nation, and to reform the currency. It has left the finances of the country in a desperate state, and its narrow mercenary policy in regard to protective tariffs will make the situation even worse through the diminution in the revenue. But notwithstanding all this, these legislators are the chosen of the people. If the people want such representatives, then they can have no cause for complaint. When they are called upon to pay more

rent and higher prices, let them remember who it is that brought it about, and then thank the Lord that they are not like others, who are never satisfied with what was done for their own good.

The prominence recently given to the question of protection, both in Congress and in the press, leads to the belief that public opinion is being steadily influenced in that direction. Although no one could claim the present as a period of low tariffs, the tendency is clearly toward higher tariffs for protective purposes. We have already shown in these columns how antagonistic a high protective tariff really is to an increased revenue. Protection means the exclusion of foreign products from a country so that the native producers can have the market to themselves. This exclusion means a loss of revenue from the products thus excluded. Protection therefore implies a loss of revenue to the state. This conclusion is as clear as the simplest mathematical problem. The sole purpose of protection then is, nominally, to encourage national industry and, really, to enrich a favored class. No one will care to admit, however, that laws are made and administered for the main purpose of enriching a few individuals, even when circumstances admit of no other conclusion. For instance, fluid magnesite is a valuable aid in the treatment of fevers, especially of yellow fever. A certain preparation of this character is made in a foreign country, is known all over the world and has the confidence of the medical profession. Two parties in this city have undertaken to manufacture the same medicinal preparation (we do not refer to the common falsifiers who use the bottles and labels of the foreign manufacturer), and although they have all the advantages which ocean freights and ordinary tariffs give them, they are not satisfied. They want a still larger profit. One of these native manufacturers is an influential politician, so he easily arranges to have the duties on the foreign product so raised as to prohibit importation and thus give him a monopoly. It would be absurd to say that it was patriotism which induced him to have the duties raised on a product so necessary for the treatment of the sick, and, in our opinion, it would be equally absurd for Congress to claim that it legislated for higher prices on so precious a preparation solely for the encouragement of national industry. To deprive the poor of needed medicines, or to increase their cost, in order that one or two manufacturers may have the market to themselves, is certainly not patriotic, nor humane, nor politic. It is simply a scandalously mean variation on the vulgar use of legislation to favor mercenary monopolies. There is nothing noble, nor manly, nor patriotic about it. It is as mean as was the American duty on imported quinine. Such taxes are not only statutory gifts to certain manufacturing chemists, but they are direct gifts to the underwriters. They are premiums on sickness and death, contributions to the discredit, depopulation and impoverishment of the country. It is rational and best sense the encouragement of national industry deserves generous support. It may occur that there is an industry not indigenous to a country, but yet necessary to its safety and well-being, and deserving the support which a protective tariff can provide. In such case, no one will object to the tariff imposed. It is a tax pure and simple, and for a recognized purpose. But that every industry, indigenous as well as exotic, should be entitled to the same favor, is irrational and unjust. The consumer has vital interests to be considered as well as the manufacturer, and he has even greater claims upon the government for protection. No matter what the form of government may be, it is the duty of the governing powers to protect the poor and the unfortunate, and to promote the well-being of all impartially. It is a cruel partiality to protect greed and rapacity, wealth and oppression, and leave all others to shift for themselves. It is an appalling injustice to tax imported bread and flour, so that a local mill or two may increase their dividends, or to tax imported stock and preserved meats so that a few native stock-raisers and beef-preserving factories may augment their profits. And so on through the whole list. If a factory can not exist without a high protective tariff, then it has no right to live. It is better for the country that it should die. And as for

those which are national only in name, industries whose raw materials, machinery, fuel and skilled labor are all imported, what excuse can be invented why consumers should pay exorbitant prices in order that they may live and wax fat? It is the most unprincipled imposition ever invented! If the country is to be governed on these lines, then it would be well to bid farewell to all ideas of justice and general prosperity. Brazil will become a country of classes and monopolies, where the masses are systematically exploited for the benefit of the favored few.

It seems almost a hopeless task to make the average American understand Latin America. The governments here are called "republics," and her reasons, therefore, that their laws, institutions and customs are like his own, and that their people are wholly in sympathy with those of his own country. And even among prominent men, whose education and official position should furnish them with a more accurate knowledge of the subject, the same misapprehension exists. In a recent address before the New York chamber of commerce, Senator J. C. Burrows said:—"Let us turn our attention to the 55,000,000 of people on this hemisphere to the south of us who, by reason of their proximity and similarity of institutions, are our natural allies in trade." He then expresses a hope that the flag of American commerce will be soon unfurled in every South and Central American port, and that the projected intercontinental railway will bind the American republics together "in indissoluble bonds of commercial interest and unity." All this sounds fine and is doubtless highly appropriate for a chamber of commerce dinner, but somehow it is misleading and is founded on nothing more substantial than sentiment. We too, wish to see more of the American flag in this part of the world, and a greater extension of American commerce, but we have no rational certainty of it under the perverted commercial ideas which still influence American legislation and cripple American trade. The commercial missionary work is first needed at Washington, and even Senator Burrows himself must be brought under its regenerating influence. When the barbarous, selfish and suicidal tariffs of the United States are largely reduced, and when the restrictive navigation laws of that country are completely abolished, then there will be some reasonable chance for a foreign trade. But before that can be accomplished, the people of the United States, including their senators and representatives, must be educated very considerably in regard to the outside world. In the first place they must disabuse their minds as to the binding force of that political filibuster—the *republic*. The political ideas of men are as varied and varying as their religious ideas. Let them use the same terms as much as they like, they never reach the same practical result. The republic in Switzerland, France, United States and Latin America, though bearing the same name, is far from being one and the same thing. And the people in all these countries are far from having the same aspirations and views. In this respect the people of the United States and Latin America are as widely separated as are the people of the United States and Russia. There is no similarity whatever in their institutions, or their methods, or their aspirations. And if the truth must be told, there is practically very little sympathy. The Americans are not like in Latin America; they are considered to be arrogant and over-reaching, always claiming favors and immunities, and quick to take an unfair advantage. This is the general feeling, and how far it is due to their peculiar methods of pushing trade, and how far to the circumstance that they have been represented by adventurers rather than by trained commercial men, we leave our readers to conclude for themselves. For Senator Burrows' special benefit we would say that there is no similarity whatever between these countries and the United States. They are not "our natural allies in trade." Their language, laws, customs, needs, aspirations and social institutions are widely different. They look to Europe for everything they require, and when they go abroad it is toward Europe that their faces are turned. The foreign merchants in their cities are chiefly Europeans; their mines, and railways, and public companies are operated by Europeans and with European capital; their loans are taken in Europe, their lashings come from

Paris, their money from London, and their military stores and ships from Germany, England and France. Their independence was won with the assistance of English officers, and thus far they have received more help and encouragement from Europe in their political development than from the United States. It is only natural, then, that their sympathies should really go to Europe, and all the more so in view of the steady flow of immigration to these countries from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, France and Austria. In 1892 the feeling here was so bitter against the United States, because of the Chilean quarrel, that a Latin American union against the "arrogant Saxon republic" was widely discussed, and was even favored by Brazilian journals which are to-day praising President Cleveland's message. The basis of all this is the old antagonism between the Latin and the Saxon, and no amount of political compliment and commercial intrigue will ever eradicate it. The Latin and the Saxon may be on the best of terms and live together as good neighbors for years, and then wake up some fine morning to find the old rivalry and antagonism in full possession of the field between them. Blood is thicker than water, Julius; and in the end you will find all the Saxon nationalities side by side and shoulder to shoulder in the march of civilization in spite of your efforts to separate them!

## THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Rio Grande, Dec. 16, 1895.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—In my last I proposed a solution of the problem according to which £20,000,000 had been converted *spontaneously* into £40,000,000 by simply substituting apolices for currency.

Rejecting the spontaneous theory we can only conclude that, as neither production nor national wealth have been in any manner augmented by the transfer of £20,000,000\$, the funded debt, the profit that accrued to some from the increased value of both currency and apolices must have been accomplished at the cost of a corresponding loss of some kind to others. The question is, who wins, and who is it that has to pay the piper?

The local value of the currency is determined exclusively by the relations of supply and demand; the supply being the quantity in circulation and the demand constituted by all the operations of sale or purchase, or payments of any kind.

The reduction in the volume of currency reduces the supply, whilst the demand is increased by the value of the new apolices emitted. Consequently paper money will exchange for more commodities than formerly, with the exception of securities and other fixed values (such as apolices, official salaries, etc.), and these must have risen in value in the same ratio as the currency itself, whilst every other class of commodity, service or property, including labour, will have suffered a corresponding depreciation, which will be proportionate to the alteration of the ratio of the supply to the demand for the circulating medium.

Any attempt, therefore, to *arbitrarily* improve the value of the currency by means of an internal, and in a less degree of a foreign law, is nothing less than a *forcible transfer of part of the property of one class to another*; and as the greater part of the currency and securities is accumulated in the hands of capitalists and the well-to-do classes, this inequitable transfer would be mostly from the poor to the rich; and accounts for the anxiety of the governing class to improve the value of the currency, whilst its depreciation is a matter of supreme indifference to the poorer classes, whose consumption of imported commodities is almost nil.

This then constitutes the great objection to any attempt to raise the value of the currency in this manner, and though it may be retorted that even if this were so, it would only be a revival of a previous operation by which a similar transfer had been effected from Rich to Poor in consequence of the irregular depreciation of the currency, the two cases are not strictly analogous.

In the first place the depreciation of the currency is not usually the result of a *deliberate* design, such as an attempt to raise its value by means of a loan must be.

It is true that the depreciation of the currency must have effected some transfer from Creditors to Debtors, and therefore generally favour the industrial classes, but such a transfer would be more circumscribed in its action, and limited in fact almost entirely to fixed values, and would not include the currency except for an insignificant moiety.

In regard to the currency, it is doubtful if any single individual possesses intact precisely the same amount of paper money he held in 1895 before the fall in exchange commenced; that is, that he has allowed that money to lie absolutely idle, without touching or exchanging it for anything whatever. If so that individual has doubtless suffered severely by the fall in exchange, but even so the fault is all his own. If, however, he has bought and sold with it, as he naturally would in engaged in commerce or industry of any kind, as the prices of commodities and all property have likewise risen in proportion to the fall in exchange (although not uniformly), he has always, except perhaps at the initial fall, realized at each successive sale and purchase the full value of his money, so that finally the currency in his possession to-day represents the value of goods delivered or services rendered, which have been estimated *not at the par rate of exchange*, but at the current rate; and if he were even obliged to convert these notes at the rate of to-day per mil reis he would not in reality have experienced any loss at all, if we perhaps except the initial fall.

Exception must of course be made for banks or those that deal wholly in money, who are, how-

ever, generally able to recoup the loss in other ways.

The class that undoubtedly does suffer from a depreciation of the currency is that of creditors at long dates, and especially the holders of securities payable in currency, but amongst these the holders of paper money must not be included; and, in point of fact, even the holders of stocks, so long as they continue to reside in the country, will be found to suffer more from a nominal depreciation of these securities (a fall in price) rather than from a depreciation of VALUE, the consequence of the differential rise in prices of different classes of commodities and services.

In addition it should be borne in mind that a government issue of currency is merely a substitute for taxation, which it is forced to must have been exacted from contributors, of which the security owning class must have borne the greater share, being the largest consumers of imports.

Whatever claims the owners of apólices issued previous to the depreciation of the currency may have to compensation, it is certain that those who have lent money to the state subsequent to the fall in exchange will be thus set free; and the fact that the class of speculative and creditors would realise a wholly unearned increment of profits at the cost of taxpayers in general should prove an insuperable objection to the use of internal credit, or home loans.

The same objection could not be alleged in respect to internal gold, or foreign loans. In this case the creditor could gain nothing by the depreciation of the currency, and would more probably lose.

The objections to any attempt to raise the value of the currency by means of foreign loans, as has been mooted, are similar, but the injury inflicted is more gradual, and therefore less evident.

The importation of the billion equivalent to 200,000,000\$ would then require a real accession of wealth, and be a real cause for the improvement in the value of the currency, but more the less, the gradual repayment of the loan would affect the depreciation of one class of property in favour of another, which will be more considerable in proportion to the loss realised in the price of emission, whilst the whole mass of apólices will be raised in value, just as in the case of an internal loan.

The only positive advantage of a foreign loan, therefore, is that it mitigates the injustice, by spreading it over a longer period, and prevents the unceasing increment of profit that would accrue to the holders of an internal loan by the posterior valorisation of the currency; but even these advantages would disappear if the price of emission of the foreign loans were inordinately low.

The analysis of the effects of the depreciation and appreciation of the currency by arbitrarily intervening with its quantity prove how artificial the whole system of inconvertible paper money must be, and the inextricable confusion in any attempt to control the laws of supply and demand by tampering with the currency must create.

The depreciation of the currency created by the excessive emissions by government, or on its authorisation, have undoubtedly inflicted a great injury and injustice on a considerable class, whilst favouring others.

To attempt to rectify this injustice again by an equally artificial and arbitrary revalorisation of the currency is impossible without inflicting a second injustice on debtors to favour creditors. If the relative position of debtor and creditor had remained unchanged, since the depreciation of the currency commenced, there might be some excuse in favouring the creditor by reversing the operation by which he had been previously injured to benefit the debtors, but to make one class or set of debtors responsible for the advantages gained by another, and to confer gratuitous advantages on one set of creditors, which had probably lost nothing by depreciation, can find no apology in either justice or equity.

The conclusion we must arrive at, therefore, is that the state has no right to interfere at all with the value of the currency, either to increase or decrease its quantity, and that neither one nor the other can be attempted without inflicting injury and injustice on some class or other.

The harm inflicted by the depreciation of the currency is done, and cannot be undone by inflicting a second and similar injury on the classes that can least afford it.

If the value of the currency cannot be equitably diminished, by reduction of its volume, how then can the ratio of the demand be adjusted to the supply, and the rate of exchange improved?

Exchange will improve without any reduction of the supply by the increased demands of an increasing population, by the increase of production and exports, accompanied by some self-denial as regards imports, but whether there is any real advantage, except to a limited, and already exceptionally favoured class, in raising the value of the currency and rate of exchange is extremely unlikely, and is a matter that deserves more serious consideration.

It is generally admitted that either high or low exchange is injurious to trade and enterprise, but oscillating exchange.

The desideratum to which our efforts should be directed should therefore be to immobilize exchange, and reduce its oscillations to a minimum.

This can only be effected by the reduction of the par value of the milreis from 27d. to say 10d., as has lately been effected in Chile, and already on two distinct occasions in Brazil itself. During the colonial period the par value of the milreis was 67½d., which was successively reduced to 43½d. in 1833, and 27d. in 1846. It is useless, however, as experience teaches, to reduce the par value, or in fact to attempt to contribute a permanent value at all to the currency, unless the indispensable balance of foreign payments is simultaneously realised, without which exchange would, after a few years, continue to drop as before, necessitating fresh adjustment.

With the proviso of an adjustment of this equilibrium, which can only be attained by the limitation of imports, a reduction of the par value of the milreis, to say 10d., would present great advantages.

The oscillations in the value of the currency, which injure a trade and industry, are particularly disturbing to both labour and capital, and the origin of endless disputes destructive of any permanent harmony, and calculated to reduce pre-

naturally the worst features of the struggle for supremacy noticeable in the older centres of industry.

The rise of prices, consequent on the fall of exchange, bolt of labour and commodities, has already been realised, and prices adjusted to the altered values. Any future rise of exchange will then be injurious to capital as the fall has previously been to labour, and necessitate a new reduction of prices, especially those of labour, which would be inevitably resisted, and lead to endless disputes, strikes, and loss to all concerned.

If the reduction of par value succeeded in avoiding the disorganisation of the existing relations of labour and capital alone, it would be well worth attempting, but it has other and no less important recommendations.

The reduction of par value, and simultaneous indispensable adjustment of the equilibrium of foreign payments would destroy speculation in exchange by reducing the margin of profits to a minimum; and thus do away with the chief cause of the increasing oscillations in the value of the currency in injurious to legitimate trade; whilst the capital at present employed in the operations would be thus set free, and be available for more useful objects. The reduction of par value would be an immense administrative advantage by introducing an element of certainty into the budget, and admitting of a precise estimate of both revenue and expenditure.

The advantages that a low rate of exchange confers upon production, and which a permanent reduction of the par value of the mil reis would tend to perpetuate at least for some years to come, scarcely need to be discussed. They are almost universally admitted, and in fact constitute the main argument in favour of bimetallism. If any confirmation were required it is only necessary to observe the great increase of exports in silver among countries, such as India, compared with the monometallist, since the great depreciation of silver commenced.

That a depreciation of the inconvertible currency operates in a similar manner is evidenced by the increasing prosperity and productiveness of the Argentine Republic, where the premium on gold has served as a positive bonus to production, and without which the exportation of many of its products would be impossible.

Any improvement in the rate of exchange must tend to destroy these advantages, and discourage production and exports.

Finally the reduction of the par value would put an end to the endless attempts and projects to improve the value of the currency, and relieve your correspondent from the toil of wading through deserts of sterile discussion, which alone would be a tremendous recommendation.

The objections on the other hand to such a measure are not numerous, provided previous engagements on the basis of 27d. are respected; and the chief would be the permanent loss that would thus be inflicted on apólices holders; though it would appear that, even to them, a definite settlement would be preferable to an almost certain further depreciation. The idea of a reduction of par value is not new but has never, that I am aware of, been fully discussed, nor its pros and cons systematically weighed or analysed.

J. P. WILEMAN.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

DEC. 21.—*Senate.*—There was received a communication from the minister of foreign affairs stating that the message of the Senate to the Senate of the United States had been telegraphed to Washington. Senator Cachão Rodrigues said that from facts that have come to his knowledge it appears that it is generally believed that the motion in regard to President Cleveland's message on the Venezuela question was voted by the Senate at the instigation of Minister Carlos de Carvalho, who, it is thought, desired to exercise pressure on President Prudente de Moraes for the purpose of forcing him to reject the proposal of the British government for arbitration in the Trinidad question. He opposed the idea of adopting the rate of 12d. per 18,000 for calculating specific duties. He also opposed the increase of duties on drugs and medicines. Deputy Nilo Peçanha made a violent attack on England, on the President and on the press. If the North Americans consider themselves authorized by the Monroe doctrine to fix the boundaries of two countries, why, he asked, should not Brazilians prepare for the different solutions of the question and thus avoid an attack on the integrity of their beloved country? He moved to ask the government what answer Brazil had made to the appeal which Venezuela, in defence of its territory, had addressed four years ago not only to this country but also to other American nations.

DEC. 24.—*Senate.*—Senator Ramiro Barcelos made a violent attack on Great Britain, whose supreme ideal is, in his opinion, to absorb the planet. The object of the motion was to show that the Brazilian Senate appreciates the conduct of the great nation which now steps forward as the champion of the rights of a weaker sister nation threatened with violence and injustice. It was also intended to emphasize the fact that a great and salutary international doctrine has passed from theory to practice. He is convinced, he asserted, that those who are hypocritically seeking to excite ill-will and jealousy between the two branches of the government will certainly be disappointed. Senator Severino Vieira presented against the revenue bill as it was voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Leopoldo de Bahia said that the estimates in that bill are all incorrect. The sources of revenue therein mentioned are expected to produce 374,000,000\$, and, in the opinion of the speaker, they will not produce even 300,000,000\$. Some of the amendments of the Senate, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, to the budget of the department of justice and the interior were sustained and others were lost.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Medeiros e Albuquerque said that the papers left by Marshal Floriano Peixoto belonged to the family and not to the government. If the committee appointed to examine them finds among them any public documents, it will duly deliver them to the proper authorities. The speaker said that he has no confidence in the government, which he is unwilling to permit to examine those papers. If the government were permitted to do this, it would probably appoint for the purpose such men as the President's chief of staff, Col. Luiz Mendes de Moraes, who was an ardent revolutionary sympathiser and who was very properly dismissed from the place which he held at the beginning of the revolution by Marshal Floriano Peixoto. It would also appoint such men as Gómez Pállan, the friend of Saldanha da Gama, or Gómez Bezerra. If the government wishes the documents, it will either have to go to law for them or

take them by force. He assures the government, however, that in this case it will simply waste its time, for the most important documents will already have been removed to a safe place. He informed the Chamber that there had already been an attempt to attack the house of Gen. Floriano Peixoto's widow, and this is not astonishing, he said, when such men as Luiz Mendes de Moraes and Gómez Pállan hold confidential offices under the government. Deputies Gaspar de Brum and Medeiros e Albuquerque discussed the dismissal of Dr. Gonçalves Mota. Deputy Capitão de Siqueira defended the protest of the minister of industry against the character of the staff of Rio de Janeiro for a railway from Petrópolis to the station of Juruá.

Dec. 23.—*Senate.*—Senator Moraes Barros taking the floor referred to the complaint against the dock service at Santos. He denied that the transportation crisis at Santos had been solved by the dock company. That is, he asserted, had been caused by the insufficient carrying capacity of the English railway and had been solved by the improvements adopted on the road. The Senate, in secret session, confirmed the transfer of Minister Cato de Azevedo from Mexico to Austria. In open session, the Senate voted in 3rd discussion with amendments the general revenue bill. Among the amendments voted are the following: that which estimates the revenue at 354,634,000\$, that which provides for adopting the rate of 12d. per 18,000 as the basis for calculating specific duties; that for imposing a duty of 15 reis per litre on salt; that which imposes a fixed stamp tax of 200 reis on bank checks and on every deposit of money in sums of 25,000\$ and upwards; that which restricts national manufacturers to mark their goods with intangible ink; that which subjects to a fine of 1,000 to 5,000\$ and to the confiscation of the respective merchandise importers of foreign labels and trade-marks; that which subjects to confiscation and a fine of from 200 to 500\$ adulterated wine and olive oil; that which imposes a tax of 1/20 or 1% on the amount of the transactions of branches of foreign banks and companies; that which imposes the tax of 2½% on such part of the dividends declared by those banks and companies as corresponds to the part of their capital invested in Brazil; that which imposes a tax of 4% on the capital of state enterprises; that which provides for taxing liquids by weight and not by measure. By a vote of 22 to 12 the Senate rejected the amendment empowering the government to increase taxes and surtaxes whenever it deems it advisable to do so in the interests of self defence and of reciprocity.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Timóteo da Costa defended Congress from the charge of delay in voting the budget. The blame, he said, belongs solely to the ministers, who failed to send their estimates in time. He opposed the idea of adopting the rate of 12d. per 18,000 for calculating specific duties. He also opposed the increase of duties on drugs and medicines. Deputy Nilo Peçanha made a violent attack on England, on the President and on the press. If the North Americans consider themselves authorized by the Monroe doctrine to fix the boundaries of two countries, why, he asked, should not Brazilians prepare for the different solutions of the question and thus avoid an attack on the integrity of their beloved country? He moved to ask the government what answer Brazil had made to the appeal which Venezuela, in defence of its territory, had addressed four years ago not only to this country but also to other American nations.

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## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—And now poor Sergio has to endure not only Valladolid, but also the small-pox.

—At Natal the house of a Protestant clergyman was recently stoned by fanatics.

—Councilor Luiz Viamão is the candidate of the federal party for the government of Bahia.

—Gen. S. Soárez arrived at Bahia on the 27th inst. and took command of the 3rd military district.

—Heavy rains have fallen in the state of Mato Grosso during the past month, to the great misfortune of agriculture.

—The 10th regiment of cavalry, now stationed at Lagos in Santa Catarina, is to be transferred to the city of S. Paulo.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. from Ouro Preto says that between 7 and 7:30 p.m. a magnificent comet was seen at that place.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. from Maceió states that in cases of arms stored at a warehouse in that city have been seized by the police.

—It is stated that the monarchists have purchased the *Commercio de S. Paulo*. The price which they are reported to have paid is 125,000\$.

—On the 21st inst. at Aracaju there was a fight between Dr. Lacerda, manager of the Caixa Económica, and Dr. Sá Barreto, ex-chef of police for Cof. Vila Boa.

—Dr. Graciano Naves is the government candidate for the governorship of the state of Espírito Santo. The opposition candidate is Senator Domingos Vicente.

—It is announced that the *folha do Brasil*, a daily paper to be published in Pernambuco for the election of Congressman Júlio Martins, will issue its first number tomorrow.

—Senator Campos Sales and Dr. Góis de Oliveira have been formally presented by the royal party as candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the state of S. Paulo.

—In November there emigrated from Ceará 232 persons for the south and 306 for the north, against 205 for the south and 512 for the north in the corresponding month of 1894.

—Col. Valladares is causing Dr. Teixeira Figueira, ex-municipal judge, to be prosecuted for inciting a riot against Col. Clemente Góis de Oliveira and other respectable citizens on the 12th of October.

—In a report presented some days ago to the bishop by the vicar of S. João Baptista de Nazaré, it is stated that during the present year there had been in that parish 330 christenings and 106 religious marriage ceremonies.

—Further reports of the great heat experienced in S. Paulo state that on Christmas day the thermometer reached 95° Fahr. in the shade, 101° in the sun, and 100.4° in Rio. Clemente Figueira.

—The facts of S. Gabriel, S. Joaquim and S. José in Amazonas, on the frontier of British Guiana are stated to be in a deplorable condition. Much of these towns has six pieces of old-fashioned artillery, said to be entirely unserviceable.

—Good! The officers and men of the Bahia police brigade have offered their services to the government in case England takes possession of Pernambuco. They will certainly oppose Lord Selborne to the perils of his present position.

—At Quixadá, in the state of Ceará, there was a fight on the night of the 24th inst. between English and native police. Three policemen were killed. The secretary of police has gone to Quixadá with 40 policemen to investigate the matter.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. from Rondonia says that on that day there was a fight in which Turks, Christians and Mahomedans all took part and in which two Christians were killed. The people endeavoured to lynch the Mahomedans, 17 of whom were arrested, one of them being wounded.

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—Conflicts have occurred at Taubaté, São Paulo, between the police and private citizens, because of the violence of the former. It is charged that the police not only abuse their authority in making arrests, but that they insult and beat their prisoners. They also appear at theatrical representations armed with carbines.

—*Mora forever!* A few days ago a beggar passing (*Paulista Avenue*) went about the streets of the energetic little town asking donations for the cause of Cuban independence, and the result was 1,470,500, to which a family of the place added 500. This caused the subscription to promote by the *Municipio* to 4,750,000.

—The São Paulo *Municipio*, of the 27th day, having won the lottery, which it calls the *lottery of the country*, and that most hypocritical of all the lotteries, the one calling itself the "protection of poverty" comes to for a special catastrophe. As a rule the lottery impoverishes and degrades the people, and no one class suffers more from this than the poor.

—The *Journal de Bahia*, press President Cleveland's message on the Venezuela question and appeals to the Brazilian people to raise a subscription for paying their debt to the English in token of disapproval of the conduct of the British government in occupying Trinidad. We suspect that the jacchins will think that the *Jornal de Bahia* is not sincere.

—There was much excitement at São Paulo on the 21st at a meeting called by some youthful politicians for the purpose of approving President Cleveland's message, that the police had to interfere. The excited youth was not permitted to state—the reason for which is not quite clear—and a delegado of police even went so far as to threaten a state senator with arrest.

—Some days ago José Ignacio Margo Penteado, a planter residing near São Carlos do Pinhal, in the state of São Paulo, received an anonymous letter threatening him with heavy loss in case he failed to leave the sum of 50,000\$ at a certain place within a given time. He paid no attention to the letter, and a few days afterwards he responded to the letter, and all his plantation buildings were burned.

—The *Commerce* of São Paulo announces the arrival there of Miss Mary Howard, who comes to take charge of a children's hospital (*criche*) in that city. Miss Howard is a daughter of an engineer of that name who resided in São Paulo for many years and afterwards died there. She has been trained in one of the best hospitals in England, and is thoroughly competent for the work she has undertaken.

—Capt. Garcia Polla has brought a libel suit against the editors of the *Estado de São Paulo* and *Correio Paulistano* for publishing telegrams stating that he had furnished to the revolutionists many of that name who resided in São Paulo for many years and afterwards died there. She has been trained in one of the best hospitals in England, and is thoroughly competent for the work she has undertaken.

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—The *Correio Paulistano* says that notwithstanding the continued excessive heat throughout that state, the health of all the principal towns, except Araraquara, continues good. In none of them, with the one exception mentioned, have any fever or bad character appeared. We see that the state sanitary inspector has been travelling about and supervising the sanitary precautions considered necessary. In this respect São Paulo is much ahead of the neighbors, for in none of the towns precautions thought of until the epidemic has appeared.

—On the 26th ult. the *Brasil*, a paper published in Petrópolis, stated that on the previous day the captain of the post had arrived at Therezina from Parati with 20 boys who had been pressed into the naval service. It was a heart-rending sight, says that paper, to see poor women weeping over the departure of their brothers, sons and grandsons, who perhaps they would never see again. The army, it adds, has carried off the sons of our men, the navy is now taking our sons and the government of the republic will perhaps soon invent some plan for depriving us of the women.

—The mercantile council of Santos seems to be again in trouble. It made a contract for street paving on the 2nd, and on the following day the captain of its own party published a protest against the job, and the sanitary inspector ordered the doors of the municipal hall to be closed. Fearing an attack, the council at once adopted the extraordinary expedient of telegraphing to the government of the state, Dr. Bernardo do Carmo, and asking the keys of the municipal hall at his disposal. What on earth has the governor to do with these keys? And where does a silly狂人 ever find his authority in the premises?

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

—Lieutenant Gen. Galvão arrived here from Rio Grande do Sul, receiving a cordial and enthusiastic welcome.

On Friday he received at the War Office the general of the army who had been sent to the war office at Rio Janeiro to inspect the war office and the minister of war, the President. On the following day he called on the President, his private residence on Morro do Leme, and they had a conference at his residence until late. After returning home he was invited to a dinner at the *Brasil* in the *Centro*, from whom he is reported to have made out a statement. He did not hesitate to bear witness to the fact that he was perfectly frank, made public, that the *Centro* constituted an independent nation, a people of Rio Grande do Sul. He informed the general in the command of the city military that he had been very much annoyed and irritated by efforts to promote peace to the south of Gen. Vargas, minister of war, but he believes that he has a thorough approval and firm and decided support of President Prudente de Moraes.

His principal object in coming to Rio de Janeiro, was to come with the President and explain in more fully than he could by correspondence

situation in Rio Grande; but he was also actuated by the state of his health, which requires him to take a short rest. He had accordingly obtained a leave of absence and was to take passage yesterday for Bahia.

He presented to President Prudente de Moraes the pen with which the agreement for peace with Gen. Taym was signed, and also a silk flag with the arms of the Rio Grande republic of 1835, captured from the Castillistas by Apparecida Sávila on the 10th of last March.

In view of the repeated complaints of the federa-

list of the violation of the terms of peace, President Prudente de Moraes has telegraphed to Gen. Savaget instructing him to investigate the matter and in case the complaints prove to be founded, to take steps to prevent the repetition of outrages and to bring the authors to punishment. He impresses upon the general that the honor of the government is pledged to afford entire security to the federalists.

Gen. Savaget, on receiving the instructions, an-

nounced for information to Col. Paula Caetano, who is one of the persons to whom Raphael Caetano had unceasingly sought redress. Under these circum-

stances it is not surprising that no efficacious action has yet been taken to put a stop to the outrages.

In the meanwhile Julio de Castilhos continues his warlike preparations. A telegram of the 20th states that at Laranjeiras he has ordered the manufacture of 1,000 lances. He has also made

purCHASES of firearms, and the 15th corps, com-

manded by Col. Dr. Rodrigo Menna Barreto, who had been ill-treated by Gen. Galvão at Santa

Maria, has been taken into his pay. João Francisco's men continue under arms, and it is stated

that their commander has been instructed by Ca-

tilhos to enlist the soldiers who were discharged when Hypólito's command was paid and dismissed.

At Pinto Alegre the press-gang is said to be at work and many persons have been pressed into the service. It is reported that Hypólito will be made commander-in-chief of Caetano's army.

At S. Bento three ex-revolutionists were arrested some time ago, and it is reported that two of them have been martyred. Near Laranjeiras, Silva Cabral, an ex-revolutionist, was assaulted and wounded. From Uruguaiana Col. Azambuja tele-

graphs that the ex-revolutionists at that place are subjected to persecution.

The commander of a detachment of federal troops

at Piratini telegraphs that after having been attacked several times by Caetilhos he called ex-revolutionists to his assistance, and this measure seems to have produced the desired effect, for Col. Telles, who was sent to Piratini to investigate the matter, reports that quiet has been restored.

It is stated that Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, who is

still recovering from a severe attack of cholera, has been suspended since 1892.

Capt. Dunnense, who some months ago, it will be remembered, was arrested in this city for in-

subordinate conduct, has recently been arrested at Uruguaiana for a similar cause and sent to Pelotas.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—All free passes on the Central railway will be cancelled to-morrow.

—It is stated that the contractors on the railway from Bage to Uruguaiana are unable to go on with the work for lack of money, the government being in arrears with them for seven months' work in 1893, three months' work in 1894 and for the whole of 1895.

—Dr. A. de Abreu Lacerda, secretary of public works, of the state of Rio de Janeiro, has an-

swered the protest of the minister of industry

against the proposed railway from Petrópolis to

the station of Jerônimo Mesquita. He contends

that the state of Rio de Janeiro had a perfect right

to grant the charter for this railway.

—It is stated that the Leopoldina company has

resolved to cease issuing yearly tickets at 700\$00

for passage between this city and Petrópolis and to

issue instead six-months tickets at 600\$00. The

monthly tickets are also to be raised from 100\$

to 150\$. Many residents of Petrópolis have addressed to the company a remonstrance on the subject.

—A gondola was shipped in its cage on the

26th on the Central railway from Juiz de Fora to

Vassouras. When it reached its destination, it

was discovered that on the journey it had been

miraculously transformed into a canopy. It is

even more wonderful than the transformation of

wine bottles into stocks and stones, which some-

times occurs on the Central.

—It is stated that there will be laid before the

legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro a plan for

connecting the O. & P. railway with the União

Minas and for extending the Simões line to

St. José do Rio Preto. It is added that the legis-

lature will be asked to empower the state govern-

ment to take over, whenever it shall be deemed ad-

visable to do so, the railways belonging to the

Leopoldina Co. in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The administration is apparently in that enough

to to please the rural legislators.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—For some days last week the coffee market was greatly depressed by the threatened compli-

cations between Great Britain and the United

States. Both Americans and Europeans believed

that a war would be imminent.

—Dr. Rock writes as follows respecting the in-

fluence of tea and coffee upon character: "The

tearomans and coffee-drinkers are in a state of

chronic depression, which rests on the brain, the

moisture, *Streis* and lacrimation moods. Fine

ladies of tea and strong coffee have a character-

istic temper, which I might describe as a man's

for as to the *Streis* and *lacri* condition.

The *Streis* of tea and coffee can easily be

seen in their immoderate fondness for tea."

—The "Review of the Trade of India in 1894-95" —an official statistical publication—has the following comment on coffee production in that country: "The run of high prices has continued now for three consecutive years. The world is so largely dependent on Brazil for its supply now, that Ceylon has given up coffee, and the conditions in that country are so uncertain, that speculative influences have been in successful operation for a considerable time past. The range in high prices has not, however, been essential in increasing the supply from India materially, for coffee-planting has been beset with difficulties and disappointment and the area under the plant continues to be very restricted. In Travancore, following the example of Ceylon, coffee has been largely abandoned in favor of tea, and in British India, according to the agricultural returns, the area has substantially diminished during the last four or five years."

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COFFEE.

The total imports of coffee for the first three months of 1895 were 495,759,969 pounds, valued at \$73,831,460, or an average of 14.9 cents per pound. For the same time in 1894 the imports were 9,372,569 pounds less, while the average cost per pound of shipment was 16.04 cents.

The total imports in 1895 were as follows:

	pounds
From Brazil	315,398,234
other South American countries	55,562,048
Central America	50,095,163
Mexico	34,884,078
West Indies	14,625,371
East Indies	8,494,326
Netherlands	3,217,928
Germany	2,106,862
United Kingdom	1,907,925
France	1,795,762
all other countries	3,863,241

The exports of coffee for the same period were 6,639,997 pounds, valued at \$1,109,635.—*American Grocer*, November 27.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—According to Cuban advices of the 26th the revolutionists have been badly defeated near Matanzas.

—Vice-Admiral Manly has re-signed the vice-presidency of the *comissão naval* and has been succeeded by Vice-Admiral Flimino Chaves.

—Some days ago workmen in the employ of the Carioca tramway company discovered on Ladeira do Santo Antônio a walled gallery some 6 or 7 metres below the surface.

—The pot and the kettle are at it again. Nilo Peçanha and José do Paço Viana are calling each other black, but with the difference that José is not ashamed of his African origin.

—It is now asserted that Lord Salisbury quite agrees with the principle of the Monroe doctrine, but considers that this doctrine has no application whatever to the Venezuela question.

—Several cases of sudden insanity have lately been caused here by the tricks of spiritualists. It would seem to be about time to place these fanatics and tricksters under some control.

—It is said that the free masons are about to establish a school in this city, which will be called the Lycée Garganelli in honor of the late Senator Salimano Matos. The school is designed for the children and orphans of masons.

—Notwithstanding the frequent rains during the past two months, complaints are already heard of a scarcity of water in various parts of the city. There must be something radically wrong with its distribution.

—In the first half of the present year there arrived at the port of Rio de Janeiro 30,117 immigrants, of whom 14,516 were Italians, 10,020 Portuguese, 2,470 Spaniards, 1,859 Austrians, 717 Syrians and the remainder of other nationalities.

—Six Italians went out for a sail on the bay on Sunday, and being apparently inexperienced, they succeeded in overturning the boat between Cubas and Rat island. Two *guardas* stationed on the last-named island at once went to their rescue and succeeded in saving two of them. The other four were drowned.

—The continued appearance of yellow-fever cases in Laranjeiras ought to convince the sanitary authorities of the necessity of a thorough investigation of that locality. The continued use of the stream which flows down the valley to carry away all kinds of refuse, is one source of harm, and defective drainage will probably account for the disease.

—It would seem that, in his own estimation, Deputy Meirelles e Albuquerque is a "true republican"—a real, live, "virginal Jacob." Probably Coutinho, Borges, Nilo, Delfino, Castilhos, Demétrio, Deodato and the rest of that crowd consider themselves equally true and good. The country ought to be proud of them. In fact, it should rejoice them—proud.

—A New York telegram of the 26th says that a great meeting had been held there at which Cleveland's recent bellicose message had been condemned nine to one. It is well enough for Brazilians, and Argentines, and Peruvians to applaud, for they have nothing at stake. The losses which the United States would suffer in such a war would be enough to irretrievably ruin all South America.

—There were 12 deaths from yellow-fever in this city on the 27th, there being a total of 53 during the week, showing that the disease is steadily increasing. For the first week of December the daily average was 4, for the second week 5, for the third week 5, and for the fourth week 72. And these figures may be said to be really short of the truth, for the *Brasil* occasionally gives fancy names, and the *Brasileiro* gives some complication, and the *Brasileiro* then omits 12.

—According to New York telegrams of the 26th President Cleveland is becoming more pacific in his intentions. An *Irish* of Cleveland, Senator Gray, says that the proposed commission doesn't intend to define the boundary, but will seek simply to collect data information on which the government and people can form a correct opinion. The President's language, then, must be taken in a Wickwickian sense.

—Deodato, a Marist, is appealing to his brother Jacobins for pecuniary assistance to enable him to continue the publication of his paper. If we were still under martial law, with the treasury doors open to the jacchins, Deodato's appeal would doubtless be successful. In the meantime, Deodato might apply to the marchioness *O'Sullivan*. *O'Sullivan*, one of whose founders is said to have been the founder also of *O Jacobin*. Among such speculators there should always be much paternalism.

—An *avis* of the minister of interior giving an annual of \$500 each to our French colonies *Le Royal Républicain* and *L'Etat du Sud*, has provoked a violent commotion in the *Prix office*. Our Jacobin neighbor doesn't like it. He would rather have the subsidy go to Deodato, or to some other patriot. Frankly we do not think very favorably of such subsidies ourselves, but our opinion is one of principle and not of personal antagonism. It would be well were all subsidies suppressed.

—Dr. Raul Pompeu, who was dismissed from the dictatorship of the national library some months ago for an attack on President Prudente de Moraes, in a speech made at the grave of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, committed suicide by shooting himself on Christmas day. He was considered a brilliant writer, but like many of his cult, had been carried away by the mischievous doctrines taught here in Brazil. A lack of sound training, which helps to form character and judgment, evidently unfit him to meet adversity and this led to his fatal resolve at the early age of 32. He had many friends and admirers here and in São Paulo.

—If you must send money through the mail without registra, don't lead the poor postman astray by putting thin envelopes and paper so that he can see what is inside by holding the letter between himself and a light. Also do not fold the money up by itself, so that it forms an independent and smaller enclosure inside the letter. Just put the money inside the sheet of paper and hold it up smoothly as though it were a part of the letter. And then—don't register it! Of course we do not advise anyone to evade the law, but if you must, then do it properly.

—The "check" of the *New York World* is something phenomenal. It is, of course called "enterprise," but when it goes so far as to telegraph to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York for their opinions on the situation, it can only be called "check." The *Press-Herald* people have also been at work down here and went so far as to ask the opinions of President Prudente de Moraes and his minister of foreign affairs. These so-called journalists are apparently unaware of the fact that the executive officers of a nation would be guilty of a grave infraction were they to rush into print on every important question.

—According to a telegram of the 27th Senator Lodge has been making an excited jingo speech in the United States Senate on the Venezuelan question, in which he discloses the existence of a secret treaty of alliance with Russia since 1893. The statement is absurd. There is no possible basis for such a treaty, for it is contrary to the policy of the United States to meddle with European disputes, and no one will believe Russia capable of entering into such an alliance unless the United States made an agreement to that effect. Still further, the President can not make a treaty without submitting it to the Senate for ratification. And, beyond all that, a defensive and offensive alliance between these two countries would be antagonistic to the principles of both; it would be harnessing the wolf and the lamb together.

#### DEATH.

GRAY.—At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 26th December, 1893, HELEN ESTHER, only daughter of Harriette A. and the late William R. Gray, and sister of Louis R. Gray.

New York papers please copy.

#### BUSINESS NOTES

—The directors of the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. have declared an interim dividend of 3 per cent.

—It is estimated that the running expenses of the first-class steamers across the North Atlantic average from £4,000 to £7,000; and as these steamers cross from twenty to thirty times a year, the total outlay may easily be £150,000 per annum.

—The *Journal do Comércio* says that the *treasury officials* are discussing the difficulties which must be encountered in enforcing the new tariff. The changes in former laws and regulations are so numerous that it is found to be most difficult to make an intelligent application of the law. All this should convince the government and Congress of the necessity of forbidding the inclusion of tariff changes in budget laws. If a change in the tariff is found desirable, let it be presented and discussed by itself.

—It is hardly creditable to Congress that the general revenue bill should be passed in so confused a manner that no one is certain what the new taxes really are. It would appear that not only are the duties doubled by the reduction of the base of valuation from 24 to 12, but the sun taxes are retained and imports further burdened with the obligation of paying one-third in gold. If all this is correct, then the merchant will pay 524 where it now pays 100. If ever a bill deserved a *veto*, it is the general revenue bill.



Pomona.....	Antwerp	2 Nov.
Rosa.....	Porto da	23 Nov.
Neiva.....	Montevideo	19 Nov.
South America.....	Rangoon	24 Aug.
Santa Rita.....	Hamburg	21 Nov.
St. Hubert.....	Saguenay River	...
Tambo.....	Porto	...
Tukar.....	Saguenay River	25 Nov.
Tarla Tapia.....	Brunswick	...
Varuna.....	Westwick	...
Frutuoso.....	Osma	...
Endro Gama.....	Gospe	14 Nov.
Western Rd.....	Sundsvall	11 Oct.
W. H. Cottier.....	Valparaiso	20 Dec.
Worrell (4th).....	Paragonia	...
White Wings.....	Penscola	...
Z. King.....	...	...

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	ONSIGNED TO
Dec. 25	Santos G.	New York 32d	E. Johnson & C
25	Nord America I	River Plate 3d	La Velez
25	Meindl Br	Bs Aires 1st	E. Johnson & C.
24	Wester G.	Buenos Aires	H. Stoltz & C
24	Edmundo Br	Guayaquil	A. Faria & C
24	Alfonso Br	Vallparaiso	Wilson Sons & C
25	Eduardo Gr	Rosario 2d	W. S. C.
25	Eduardo Br	Buenos Aires 7d	Wilson Sons & C
26	Ocellana Br	Montevideo 2d	Mess. Minimines
26	Medellin Fr	Buenos Aires	H. Stoltz & C
26	Panama Gr	Buenos Aires	Norton, M. & C
26	Alfonso Br	New York 2d	Quayle & C
27	Cecile Pr. Br	Antwerp 2d	A. Faria & C
27	Juno Gr	Antwerp 2d	A. Faria & C
27	Rapido Br	River Plate 4d	Mess. Minimines
28	Sousa Br	P. Alegre 1st	A. Faria & C
29	Bentor Br	Cordoba 1st	C. Campanino & C
29	Bellavista Arg	Buenos Aires 6d	To order
29	Ashley Br	Montevideo 1st	sp. Lila.....
29	Jameson Gr	Portobello 3d	sp. Sisal.....
29	Thunay Br	Santos 1st	sp. H. Stoltz & C
29	Roman Br	do 26th	sp. Autoway & C
29	Edmundo R. II	do 25th	sp. Gremec.....

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Dec. 23	Nord America I	Genoa	Sundries
23	Itápolis Fr	River Plate	do
23	Stabro Br	do	do
23	Edmundo Fr	do	do
24	Compania Fr	do	do
24	Orissa Br	Live pool*	do
24	Meindl Br	New York	do
24	Tejo Port	Montevideo	do
24	Alfonso Br	Montevideo	do
25	Alfonso Br	Pernambuco	Sundries
25	Edmundo R. II	Santos	do
25	Nancy Lai in Aust	do	do
27	Itápolis Fr	do	do
27	Itápolis Br	New York	Coffee
27	Edmundo Br	Valparaiso	Sundries
27	Nord Nor	S. Fran do Sul	do
27	Itápolis Br	Panamá	do
28	Edmundo Fr	Bolívar	do
28	Itápolis Br	Santos	do
28	Itápolis Br	do	do
28	Vesey Gr	do	do
28	Edmundo Br	Rio do Janeiro	do
29	Edmundo Br	River Plate	do
29	Edmundo Nor	Buenos Aires	do
29	Twickenham Br	do	do
29	Creole Pr. Br	Santos	do
29	Souvento G.	do	Sundries

\* Touching at intermediate ports.

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Dec. 30th.

Circulation	Public Funds		
269,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (Copelias)	975,800	975,800
102,000,000	Bonds 12%	9,300	9,600
16,000,000	100% 5% (gold) converted	1,284,000	
18,541,500	Gold Loan 1868 6%		
24,761,500	Do 1870 4 1/2%		
16,608,500	Do 1889 4 1/2%		
6,000,000	State of Esp. Cont.		
7,579,000	Do 1889 5%		
4,000,000	Do 1890 5%		

Capital	Ranks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	9/100--July 95
20,000,000	Commerce and seaf.	200	5 000--July 95
80,000,000	Comercio	200	3 000--July 95
17,000,000	Ciudad del	200	11 500--12 500
20,000,000	Comercio e Comercio	200	8 000--July 95
10,000,000	do 2nd series	100	151 000--155 000
15,617,000	Nacional Brasil...	200	12 000--17 000
20,000,000	República do Brasil	200	6 000--July 95
20,000,000	Purata Hypothecario	100	157 500--159 500
20,000,000	do 2nd and series...	100	7 000--73 500
20,000,000	Purata Hypothecario	100	9 000--July 95
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	233 000--

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	
16,000,000	Mato Grosso.....	100	
6,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	
24,000,000	S. Paul-Rio Grande.....	200	15,000
70,000,000	União S. Paulo-Paraná.....	60	65 cent--

Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botanico.....	200\$	..--Nov. 95
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	..--July 95

Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Allianca.....	200	..--July 95
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	14,000--Aug. 95
6,000,000	Carica.....	200	..--July 95
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10,000--July 95
1,200,000	Industria Minera.....	200	12 000--July 95
1,200,000	Industria Minera.....	200	6 000--Aug. 95
4,000,000	Metanfona Fluminense.....	200	6 000--Aug. 95
2,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	..--July 95
300,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	..--Sept. 95
300,000	Santa Lúiza.....	200	..--

## FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 29th, 1895

NAME S. ARRIVED FROM CONSIGNERS

American

British

Danish

Dutch

German

Italian

Norwegian

Portuguese

Swedish

Spanish

Swiss

Turkish

U.S. &amp; Canadian

Venezuelan

Welsh

Yugoslav

Zulu

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

## Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

## WREXHAM

EXPORT PILSENER LAGER BEER  
brewed by the Wrexham Lager Beer Co. Wrexham, England, and imported  
by Messrs. Zenha Ramos & Co.

PURE and WHOLESOME

One of the finest light beers brewed for export.

LOUIS BELLEZA, Cl. Agent.

RUA S. PEDRO 86. CAIXA 1091. RIO DE JANEIRO

## Ask for



Sole importers:

ROMBAUER &amp; Co.

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

## PRIVATE LESSONS.

Miss Marion Scudding having returned from England, will be glad to arrange for pupils at Pampulha, where she intends passing the summer. - 82, Rua do Imperador.

Dr. Valdés Garcia's

## MEAT JUICE

Awarded premiums at the following:

Barcelona 1888--Paris 1889--Genoa 1892  
Chicago 1893 and Uruguay 1895.

Analysed and approved by the Inspector of Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemists of the London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton. The result of their analysis made on the 3rd November, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable protéines.

It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing food.

Dépot at

No. B 1, RUA SENADOR DANTAS

## VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION,

Natives and Foreigners, principally those who have families, should not leave the Exposition without taking one of the prospectuses in three languages--Portuguese, English and French--which they will find at their disposal near the glass-case which contains the Necandra Amara preparations, Sales Mauá, São José school building.

By reading it, they will immediately find out the ready relief which can be obtained by the use of this miraculous product in cases of the most frequent diseases, especially now during the hot season.

## FOR SALE

A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house. Contains thirteen pieces: 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 rocking-chair and 8 other chairs. The set is new and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 96, Rua da Assembleia.

## Companhia Serviços de Portos

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Powerful steam pumps. Drag boats. Stone ballast supplied to ships. Slip way and workshops at Toque-Toque, (Armazém, near Nictheroy).

## DO YOU BATHE?

Of course you do, and in order to enjoy your bath you must have one of our INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATERS, a machine that will heat enough water for a comfortable bath in five minutes, burning an insignificant quantity of gas, and will heat water instantly for all other domestic purposes, being always ready day, or night.

These machines being constructed entirely of copper, their durability is in no wise affected by any chemical action arising from the acid or alkali contained in the water, and the three points of vantage we claim for these machines over all others are:—

1. That they burn 80% less Gas.

2. That they will last a life time and not corrode and wear out in a short time as is the case with cheap iron ones.

3. That in addition to being a useful and practical necessity, endorsed by leading physicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration to the bath room and is guaranteed for 10 years from the date of purchase.

We invite the public to visit our office, where it will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this machine working and answer any question in explanation.

We will undertake to place this machine in working order in your bath room for a very reasonable price, our address is

THOMAS PRICE & Co.

No. 50, GONÇALVES DIAS, No. 50.

RIO DE JANEIRO,

In São Paulo we have established an agency at

No. 25, Rua dos Protestantes,  
H. Papert & Co.

and in Campinas at  
Rua 13 de Maio,  
esquina da Senador Saraiva.

Wm. Cory

At either of the above places customers will find  
machine on exhibition and for sale.

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"GUARANTEED THE BEST"



## SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

**Simplicity.**—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.

**Durability.**—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.

**Alignment.**—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.

**Speed.**—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.

**Visible Writing.**—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.

**Manifolding.**—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.

**Repairs.**—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.

**Work.**—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

Arranged for writing Portuguese, French, Italian, Spanish and German, without changing parts.

**Type Cleaning.**—The types are cleaned in five seconds time, without touching with hands.

**Ribbon Changing.**—No soiling of hands or loss of time in changing ribbons, the latter being reeled from the spool on which it is purchased to the machine spool.

**Keyboard.**—Has the standard keyboard, with capital shift, locking shift, and celluloid keys—the latter being black and white, as recommended by eminent oculists.

**A Time Saver.**—Owing to its automatic paper shift ribbon changing device, ease in making corrections, quickness of type cleaning, and the fact that the work is always in sight, it is the greatest time-saving writer manufactured.

**Appearance.**—Without exception, the handsomest typewriter made, beautifully nickelated and japanned—an ornament as well as an article of necessity.

**Work.**—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

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Unsurpassed for Invalids and Children

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Para o Brasil  
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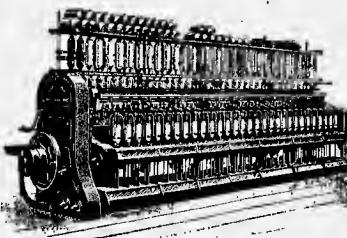
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PENSION AND RESTAURANT

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To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

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The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a large forest.  
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**ROYAL MAIL**  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec. 30	Tamar, ..	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bremen, Maastricht, Las Palmas and Lisbon.
.. 31	Dambe, ..	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
Jan. 1	Magdalen, ..	Southampton and Cherbourg, calling at Balaia, Peninsular, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England  
three times per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be  
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**Surgeon and Stewards** carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England, and  
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Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

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.. Antwerp, Bremen . . . . . 20.000

.. Lisbon . . . . . 12.000

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**HOMEWARDS**—Due at Rio de Janeiro,

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Steamer *Superior* in every respect to the line with every  
convenience for the comfort of the passenger. At 10.15 P.M. (local time)

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